

notum, constricted medially, very barely transversely rugulose. Slope of the propodeum rather low and even; median line lightly impressed. Anal vein of hind wing meeting the median slightly before the origin of the cubitus; transverse median of forewing meeting the median slightly beyond the origin of the basal vein. Marginal cell short, nearly twice its length from the wingtip, radial vein nearly evenly arcuate. Second submarginal cell larger than the third, 1.25 times as broad as high, narrowed by .4 above. Third submarginal cell .8 times as wide as high, narrowed by .4 above.

Abdomen cylindrical; penultimate visible sternite broadly rectangularly emarginate. Subgenital plate (Fig. 1) very narrow, its margin fringed with hairs; basal palpus-like structures short-haired; basal plate less broad than in *jacintoensis*, more rounded caudad. Genitalia (Fig. 2) with the parameres rather long, exceeding the volsellae; volsellae with the digitus subspatulate, with a row of hairs at the apex which are shorter than in *jacintoensis*; parapenials simple, stout; aedeagus equaling the parameres in length, its margins sinuate, not abruptly expanded apically.

Allotype.—Male; Medicine Hat, Alberta, Canada, July 5, 1940 (J. L. Carr) [University of Alberta; type will be deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa].

NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE IN THE LATHRIDIINI

(COLEOPTERA, LATHRIDIIDAE)

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Several nomenclatural problems became evident in the course of the systematic arrangement of the specimens in the Melville H. Hatch collection of Lathridiidae of the State of Washington belonging to genera of the tribe Lathridiini. These are due mainly to the acceptance of invalid type designations or to lack of type designations. Study of the other genera of this tribe and of other tribes in the Lathridiidae may well bring to light further need for clarification of the nomenclature as it now exists in this family.

Since Westwood, in 1840, (p. 14), designated *Tenebrio lardarius* Deg. as type of *Latridius* Herbst (later correctly emended to *Lathridius*), the generic concept thus established has been followed. Westwood's designation, however, is invalid since *L. lardarius* was not originally included in *Lathridius*. Latreille's designation of *Latridius porcatus* Herbst in 1810 (p. 431) is valid; but this species is a synonym of *Lathridius minutus* (L.) which is the type of *Conithassa* Thomson, 1859 (p. 93), by monotypy and original designation. *Conithassa* is, then, a synonym of *Lathridius* Herbst (isogeno-

typic through synonymy). (New synonymy.) *Stephostethus* LeConte, 1878 (p. 601), type *Lathridius liratus* Lec., must now be used for *Lathridius* of authors.

Thomson, in 1859 (p. 93), created the genus *Cartodere* with *Lathridius constrictus* Gyll. as type. In 1863 (p. 217) he proposed the genus *Coninomus*, without type, based upon the following species: *Lathridius constrictus* Gyll., *L. limbatus* Foerst. as a doubtful synonym of *constrictus*, and *Lathridius carinatus* Gyll. *Lathridius constrictus* Gyll. is now designated as type of *Coninomus* Thomson, 1863, which is, therefore, an absolute synonym of *Cartodere* Thomson, 1859.

In 1863 Thomson again discussed *Cartodere* (p. 219) but ignored completely his earlier treatment of that genus and changed the concept by including the two species *Lathridius filiformis* Gyll. and *Lathridius collaris* Mannerh., thus unintentionally forming the basis for a new genus.

MICROGRAMME, new genus

(*Cartodere* Thomson, 1863, and authors)

Type: *Lathridius filiformis* Gyll., 1827.

This genus includes those species previously placed in *Cartodere* Thomson, 1863. They are of slender, depressed form, rarely exceeding 1.5 millimeters in length. The elytra are usually parallel, the eyes small, the pronotum without costae and the scutellum not evident.

Aridius, published by Motschulsky in 1866 (p. 260), without type designation, included twenty-two species (one provisionally) and was a composite genus. *Lathridius nodifer* Westwood is herewith designated type of *Aridius* Mots. *Aridionomus* Reitter, 1911 (pp. 81, 82) is then an isogenotypic synonym. (New synonymy.)

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